

LUX, A.

Drainage of mines. Bany lap 93 no.8:570 Ag '60.

LUX, Andras

Filter tissue made of synthetic material. Musz elet 16 no.7:10 Mr '61.

(Filters and filtration)

(Synthetic materials)

(EEAI 10:6)

LUX, Andras

Heat exchanger by plates. Musz elet 12 no.1:10 Ja '62.

(Heat exchangers)

LUX, Andras

Electromagnetic flow meter. Musz elet 17 no.2:12 Ja '62.

LUX, Andras

World level of the Hungarian technique of filtration. Musz elet
19 no.14:7 2 J1 '64.

LUX, Arpad, dr.; VOROS, Istvan, dr.

Gaucher's disease associated with hypersplenism. Orv. hetil. 106
no. 29:1381-1383 18 J1'65.

1. Korvin Otto Korhaz, II. Belosztaly (foorvos: Szasz, Gyorgy,
dr.).

ACC NR: AP6035301 (4) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/66/000/009/0019/0020

AUTHOR: Novotny, Vladimir (Engineer; Tabor); Husa, Vaclav (Doctor; Engineer; Doctor of sciences; Pecky); Kriz, Josef (Prague); Bydzovsky, Jan (Engineer; Zasmukh); Ladnar, Josef (Prague); Luxa, Frantisek (Horni Pocernice)

ORG: none

TITLE: Ignition equipment for jet and turbojet engines. CZ Pat. No. PV 1920-65

SOURCE: Vynalezky, no. 9, 1966, 19-20

TOPIC TAGS: power plant component, fuel igniter, engine ignition system, jet engine, jet engine component, turboprop engine, turboprop engine component, spark plug, low voltage spark plug

ABSTRACT: Ignition equipment, especially for use with aircraft jet and turboprop engines, is introduced. It has a low-voltage spark plug and is fed by d-c supply. The secondary winding of the induction coil is connected through the rectifier to the capacitor. The sparking circuit is connected in parallel to the capacitor and connected in series with the low-voltage spark plug. One end of the primary winding of the induction coil is connected to the first pole of the d-c supply. The other end

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ACC NR: AP6035301

is connected to the outlet of the common collector for the composite two-step transistor and the outlet of the emitter of the output transistor which is connected to the other pole of the d-c supply and another resistor which is connected through the other pole of the d-c supply. [KS]

SUB CODE: 21/SUBM DATE: 24Mar65/

Card 2/2

COSLOVA

07, 0060/00/000/001/0055/0059

AUTHOR: Dolezal, Vladimir (Doctor of medicine; Candidate of science); Slavka, Vladimir (Doctor of medicine); Luxa, Josef (Engineer); Rybak, Frantisek; Zemanova, Zdenka

ORG: Institute of Aviation Medicine, Prague (Ustav leteckeho zdravotnictvi); Research Institute of Physiatrics, Balneology, and Climatology, Bratislava (Vyzkumny ustav pro fyziatrici, balneologii a klimatologii)

TITLE: Adaptive reaction of the organism to mountain altitudes of 1500—2000 m

SOURCE: Vojenske zdravotnicke listy, no. 2, 1966, 56-59

TOPIC TAGS: alpine physiology, human physiology, high altitude physiology, high altitude conditioning, physical stress

ABSTRACT: A group of 8 mountain climbers was observed for 6 days under physical stress in the Tatra Mountains at an altitude of 1500—2000 m. The tests were especially designed to study kidney reaction. The following substances were measured at 12-hour intervals: vanillylmandelic acid (3-methoxy-*h*-hydroxymandelic acid), ketosteroids, mucoproteins, eosinophils, and dehydroepiandrosterone. On the first day, high secretion of ketosteroids and low secretion of vanillylmandelic acid were observed. A significant rise in vanillylmandelic acid occurred after the second day when the men had suffered a severe emotional disturbance (news of an accident). Significant changes were observed in the secretion of mucoproteins.. The highest

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imp. 616 001 10 000 00

values were registered the first day; a decrease was observed in the following days, and a sharp drop after return from the mountains. Eosinophile values did not change considerably during the 6-day stay in the mountains. Dehydroepiandrosteron was the

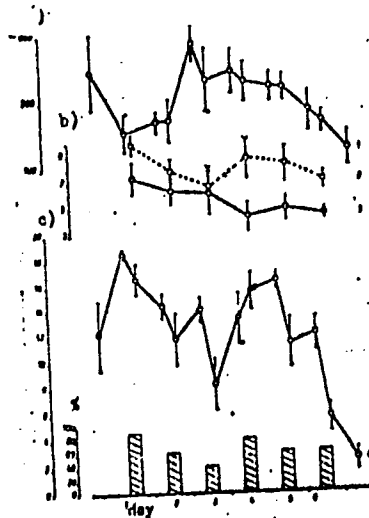


Fig. 1. Deposits of: 1) vanillyl-mandelic acid in microgram/hr in 12-hr portions of urine; 2) neutral 17-ketosteroids in mg/24 hr; 3) dehydroepiandrosterone in mg/24 hr; 4) units of mucoproteins in 12-hr portions of urine; 5) load in %. (The first and last values indicate the control figures taken before and after return from the mountains.)

a - Vanillylmandelic acid; b - 17-ketosteroids and dehydroepiandrosterone; c - mucoproteins.

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... substance tested which was reduced without regard to physical or emotional stress (see Fig. 1). The authors conclude that dehydroepiandrosterone can be used as an index of the adaptability of the organism to altitude. A connection was established between the degree of physical stress and deposits of 17-ketosteroids and mucoprotein. Vanillylmandelic acid was found to be a highly sensitive indicator of emotional stress. Further research is indicated to learn how the organism adjusts to altitude when not under physical stress, and whether the process of adjustment can be shortened by repeated exposure to altitude. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 5 tables. . [rs

LUXOVA, Maria; LUX, Andrej

Character of morphoses caused in the barley (*Hordeum distichum* L.) spike by 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA),
Biologia plantarum 6 no.4:258-264 '64.

1. Institute of Botany of the Slovak Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava, Dubravska 26. Submitted on February 8, 1964.

POL/39-25-11-2/26

18(s)
AUTHOR:

Lux, H.J., Engineer

TITLE:

Metallurgic Working of Fine-Grained Ores in Low-Shaft
Furnaces (Przeróbka hutnicza drobnoziarnistych rud w
piecach niskoszybowych)

PERIODICAL:

Hutnik, 1958, Vol 25, Nr 11-12, pp 432-440 (Poland)

ABSTRACT:

As the reserves of high-grade ores and good coke diminish, it become necessary to process low-grade ores and inferior coke. Only low-shaft furnaces permit using low-strength fine-grained coke and low-grade ores because the height of their charge is small (2 m to 10 m) and because their operation is not hampered by large quantities of slag. The size of the ore lumps processed in low-shaft furnaces may vary from 10 mm to 40 mm. The pressure and the quantity of the blast greatly influence the smelting process. The world's first low-shaft furnace plant was built in East Germany by Professor Säuberlich in cooperation with Doctor Baake and the author. The following

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POL/39-25-11-2/26

Metallurgic Working of Fine-Grained Ores in Low-Shaft Furnaces

factors had to be considered: 1) The profile and the design of the furnace, 2) The useful height and the cross section of the furnace, 3) The situation of the reduction zones, and 4) The quantity and the pressure of the blast as well as the number of the tuyeres. The following raw materials were available: ores from Badeleben (brown iron ores, poor in iron and rich in silica), ores from Büchenberg (also low-grade, but with less silica and more calcium oxide), brown-coal slag with approximately the same iron content, industrial coke from Zwickau, and gas coke. To speed up the reduction, it is expedient to crush the ore, to mix it with coke and flux and to briquet the mixture, thus ensuring not only the closest possible contact between carbon and ore, but also a uniform lump size and a pre-determined composition of the charge; this gives over 40% increase in output and a 10% coke economy. The first low-shaft furnace, used for pig iron production, gave favorable results. The silicon content could be reduced from 10 to 2%; the carbon content, increased ✓

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POL/39-25-11-2/26

Metallurgic Working of Fine-Grained Ores in Low-Shaft Furnaces

from 1.6 to about 3.4%. The construction of the West Iron Works in Calbe began in 1950. In March 1953, 10 furnaces were in operation. The most advanced of them have a useful capacity of about 80 m³, 16 water-cooled tuyeres and 2 hot blast stoves. The dust content of the raw gas is reduced by cleaning and washing to 0.03 - 0.02 g/Nm³. The use of a mixer and the maintenance of a constant temperature of about 800°C in connection with a steady air supply of 22,000 to 23,000 Nm³/h help to ensure a uniform chemical composition of the product. At present, the consumption of low-grade coke amounts to 2 tons per ton of pig iron. With 9 to 10 furnaces in operation, the West Iron Works produce about 22,500 tons of metal a month. The cost of the product was reduced from 100% in March 1953 to 43.9% in July 1956. The author proceeds to compare the operation of the low-shaft furnaces in Calba with that of the Demag Humboldt low-shaft furnace in West Germany and to describe the spongy-iron works at Maxhütte. It is intended to build



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Metallurgic Working of Fine-Grained Ores in Low-Shaft Furnaces

more powerful, round low-shaft furnaces.

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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/11 Cancer November 59

4925. **Molar pregnancy and cervical cancer** Úszőgterhesség és méhnyakráak.
Lux J. and Görös J. Kiskunfélegyházi Városi Kórház Szülészeti-Nőgyógyászati
Osztályának és a Pécsi Orvostud. Egyetem Szülészeti-Nőgyógyászati Klin. Mag.
Onkol. 1958, 2/4 (180-184) Illus. 5

Report on a case in which molar pregnancy was associated with a 1st stage cervical
cancer. The urine contained 1,100,000 U. of HCG per litre. Abdominal hyster-
ectomy was performed, followed by X-ray and radium treatment. After 4 yr. the
patient was well.

ZSISKA, Mihaly, dr.; LUX, Janos, dr.

Study on hystero-graphy. Magy.noorv.lap. 26 no.4:246-251 J1 '63.

1. Kiskunfelegyhazi Varosi Tanacs Korhaza Röntgen es Szüleszet-
Nőgyogyaszati Osztalyanak közle-meny-e.

LUX, Janos; ALBERT, Bela; FEKETE, Sandor

Glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT) in pregnancy. Magy.
noorv.lap. 27 no.1:61-64 J '64.

1. Kiskunfelegyhazi Varosi Korhaz Szüleszet-nőgyógyászati Osztalya
es Laboratoriuma.

✱

Lux, K.

Present results of the Hungarian regional planning. p. 69.

EPITESUGYI SZEMLE. Budapest, Hungary. No. 3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

LUX, L.

"Development in the building of houses in the Soviet Union." p. 167

MAGYAR EPITOIPAR. (Epitoipari Tudományos Egyesület) Budapest, Hungary,
Vol. 8, No. 3, Mar. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl

LUX, Laszlo, egyetemi tanar, Kossuth-díjas

The 20-year long-range plan of the construction industry. Magyar
építőipar 10 no.10:473-477 '61.

1. "Magyar Építőipar" főszerkesztője.

LUX, Laszlo

"Agriculture and the planning of towns and villages" by
Jeno Major, Kalman Farago, Imre Perenyi. Reviewed by
Laszlo Lux. Magyar ipar 12 no.4:187-189 '63.

1. "Magyar Epitoipar" foszerkesztoje.

KADAS, Istvan, Dr.; SKODA, Ervin, Dr.; CZURKO, Geza, Dr.; LUX, Otto, Dr.

Cancer of the polycystic lung with portoperative spontaneous
pneumothorax of the contralateral side. Orv. hetil. 100 no.47:
1704-1706 Nov. 22, 59

1. A Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Kóronctani Intézetének (igazgató:
Romhányi György dr. Egyet. tanár) és a Baranya megyei Tanács VB.
Kórháza (igazgató: Steinmetz Endre dr.) általános sebészeti osztá-
lyának (főorvos Skoda Ervin dr.) közleménye.
(PNEUMOTHORAX, etiol.) (LUNGS, neopl.)

NEMETH-CSOKA, Mihaly, dr.; LUX, Otto, dr.

Clinical and pathological observations on 7 cases of endogenous
ochronosis. Orv. hetil. 101 no.45:1587-1591 6 N '60.

1. Baranya Megyei Tanacs V.B.Korhaza, Kozponti Laboratorium es
Altalanos Sebesseti Osztaly.
(OCHRONOSIS case reports)

LUX, Z.; SVOBODA, S.; HUDEC, K.

A survey of the birds of Moravia. p. 156. Brno. Moravske museum. CASOPIS.
ACTA. Brno. Vol. 40, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

HUSA, Vaclav, inz. dr., kandidat technickych ved; KRIZ, Josef;
LADNAR, Josef; LUXA, Frantisek

Contribution to the technology of the silicon Mesa power
transistor. El tech obzor 52 no.10:538-540 0 '63.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav silnoprroude elektrotechniky.

L 23676-66 EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/WH/JG/AT

ACC NR: AP6009346 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/65/000/011/0013/0013

AUTHOR: Husa, Vaclav (Engineering, Doctor of Sciences, Pecky); Kriz, Josef; 52
Ladnar, Josef (Prague); Luxa, Frantisek (Horni Pocernice) B

ORG: none

TITLE: Manufacture of p-type diffusion silicon element. Pat. No. PV 1792-63

SOURCE: Vynalezky, no. 11, 1965, 13 27

TOPIC TAGS: silicon element, collector emitter, gallium compound, hole conduction

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of manufacture of a p-type diffusion silicon element by a two-phase diffusion process. The element base consists of two different conductivity layers where the layer of lower conductivity is adjacent to the region of the collector, while the layer of higher conductivity is close to the region of the emitter. The p-type conductivity region is created by a two-phase diffusion process, with constant temperature of the preheated silicon plate during each phase. The first diffusion phase takes place 1200-1350C for a period of 15 min to 5 hr. Gallium oxide heated to 750 -- 200C is used as the doping compound in an amount capable of evaporating in one quarter of the given time. After the completion of the first phase, the plate temperature is lowered to 900 -- 1250C at which temperature the second phase diffusion takes place in a period of 15 min to 2 hr, again with gallium oxide as the doping compound heated to 800 -- 1200C.

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L 23676-66

ACC NR: AP6009346

Hydrogen is used as the gas carrier in both phases.

[KP]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 06Apr65/

Card 2/2

L 30942-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD SOURCE CODE: CZ/0060/65/000/004/0164/0166
ACC NR: AP6023157

AUTHOR: Dolezal, Vladimir--Dolezal, V. (Doctor of medicine; Candidate of sciences);
Luxa, Josef--Luxa, I. (Major; Engineer) 39

ORG: Institute of Aviation Medicine, Prague (Ustav letectvho zdravotnictvi) B

TITLE: Excretion of 3-methoxy-4-hydroxy-mandelic acid in pilots 7

SOURCE: Vojenske zdravotnicka listy, no. 4, 1965, 164-166

TOPIC TAGS: excretion, hydroxy carboxylic acid, pilot training, urology, protein

ABSTRACT: Pilots undergoing training for flying supersonic aircraft were investigated. 3-Methoxy-4-Hydroxy-Mandelic acid was determined in the urine of pilots. The excretion increased by 80% compared to normal values. In night samples of urine, the acid content was double the normal value; this was no doubt due to the emotions before the flight. At the same time the excretion of mucoproteins in the urine also increased. Technical participants in this investigation were Bozana Svacinkova, Zdenka Zemanova, and Frantisek Rybak. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 010

Card 1/1 CC

UDC: 613.693.007:616-034/547.588.11/ 2915 268

LUXOVA, M.

"Biocoenosis of diseases and pests on dying apricots." (p.89). BIOLOGICKY SBORNIK.
(Slovenska akademia vied a umeni) Bratislava. Vol. 7, No. 1/2, 1952.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954.

LUXOVA, M.

"Poplar moth (Phyllocnistis sufusella Z.), a pest in poplar nurseries." (p.127).
BIOLOGICKY SBORNIK. (Slovenska akademie vied a umeni) Bratislava. Vol. 7, No. 1/2,
1952.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954.

LUXOVA, M.

"Effect of soil sterilization by steam on the growth of salads; a preliminary report." (p.193). BIOLOGICKY SBORNIK. (Slovenska akademie vied a umeni) Bratislava. Vol. 7, No. 1/2, 1952.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954.

LUXOVA, M.

Conference on the problems of apricot cultivation. p. 60.
BIOLOGIA. (Slovenska akademija vied) Vol. 11, no. 1, 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) of Congress Vol. 5,
No. 8, August 1956.

LUXOVA, M.

LUXOVA, M. A beautiful anniversary of Academician B. Nemec. p.177.

Vol. 11, no. 3, 1956, BIOLOGIA, BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 10,
Oct. 1956.

LUXOVA, M.

Effect of sowing on the properties of flax (Linum usitatissimum L.)

p. 662 (BIOLOGIA) Vol. 11, no. 11, 1956,
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3,
March 1958

LUKOVA, M

"Changes in the form of the fruit of the tomato during its development."

BIOLOGIA, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13, no. 6, 1958

Monthly List of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept59
Unclass

Luxova, M.

Relationship between the histogenesis in the fruits of *Lycopersicum*
esculentum Mill. and their cracking properties. p. 531.

BIOLOGIA, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, no. 7, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct, 1959.
Uncl.

LUXOVA, Maria, dr., C.Sc.

Relation between the development of fruit and pollination in *Lycopersicon Esculentum* Mill. Biologia 16 no.6:428-435 '61.

1. Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie fyziologie rastlin, Bratislava, Dubravska cesta 12.

(Tomatoes)

LUXOVA, Marie

Effect of leaf age on the translocation movement of 4-chloro-
2-methylphenoxyacetic acid (MCPa) in *Hordeum distichum* L.
Biologia plantarum 6 no. 2:158-159 '64.

1. Department of Plant Physiology, Institute of Botany,
Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava 9, Dubravska 26.

LUXOVA, Maria; LUX, Andrej

Character of morphoses caused in the barley (*Hordeum distichum*
L.) spike by 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA).
Biologia plantarum 6 no.4:258-264 '64.

1. Institute of Botany of the Slovak Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava, Dubravska 26. Submitted on February 8, 1964.

I. 33451-66

ACC NR: AP6023513

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0049/65/000/011/0890/0893

AUTHOR: Luxova, Maria—Lyuksova, M. (Doctor; Candidate of sciences; Bratislava);
Erdelska, O. (Graduate biologist; Candidate of sciences; Bratislava)

ORG: Botanical Institute, SAV, Bratislava (Botanicky ustav SAV)

TITLE: Plasmatic inclusions in fusing polar nuclei of barley

SOURCE: Biologia, ¹⁰no. 11, 1965, 890-893

TOPIC TAGS: cytoplasm, plant physiology, plant development

ABSTRACT: When two polar nuclei approach each other a thin cytoplasmic layer separates them. Between the nuclei there are plasmatic inclusions of isolated cytoplasmatic regions. In barley this occurs in approx. 3% of the observed cases. When the isolated cytoplasm decays, the inclusions change into vacuoles enclosed within nuclear membranes. Only very rarely are these free in barley after the fusion. The increase of the vacuole volume may be so strong in barley that the nucleoles lying near the vacuole are deformed; eventually even the vacuole is deformed. The nuclear membranes of the enlarged vacuoles have unequal thicknesses. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 28Jun65 / ORIG REF: 002 / SOV REF: 002

OTH REF: 008

Card 1/1 *ply*

0915

1473

LUYANAS, V. [Lujanas, V.]

In the Sector of Atmospheric Physics. Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser.
B. no. 4:228-229 '65 (MIRA 19:2)

S/236/63/000/001/003/015
D403/D307

AUTHOR: Luyanas, V. I.

TITLE: On the problem of the formation of tritium in the atmosphere

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Litovskoy SSR. Trudy. Seriya B. no. 1, 1963, 21-27

TEXT: The present work was motivated by (a) the desirability of using H^3 as a marker in the study of meteorology, and (b) the lack of clarity which still persists regarding the mechanism and amount of its production. Formation of H^3 by (1) evaporation neutrons, (2) by fast neutrons, and (3) in cosmic showers is considered. For neutron energy spectrum

$$N(E)dE = kEe^{-E} dE \quad (2)$$

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On the problem of the ...

S/236/63/000/001/003/015
D403/D307

(where N - the number of neutrons, E = energy, and k = constant)
in case (1), and for energy spectrum

$$N(E)dE = zE^{-2} e^{-160E^{-2}} dE \quad (11)$$

(where z is a normalizing multiplier) in case(2), the combined maximum possible tritium production is on the average 0.12 atoms/cm²/sec. Tabulated results are given for the production of H³, in northern geomagnetic latitude of 44°, for various energies of both kinds of neutrons. In case (3), the production of H³ is estimated as 0.24 atoms/cm²/sec. The overall production is thus of the order of 0.36 atoms/cm²/sec. This may be supplemented by H³ formation due to protons from the inner shell of the planet, and by direct penetration of solar tritium into the atmosphere. There are 2 tables.

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On the problem of the ...

S/236/63/000/001/003/015
D403/D307

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i geografii Akademii nauk Litovs-
koy SSR (Institute of Geology and Geography of the
AS Lithuanian SSR)

SUBMITTED: June 24, 1962

Card 3/3

STYRO, B.I.; GARBALYAUSKAS, Ch.A.; LUYANAS, V.I.; MATULYAVICHUS, V.P.;
NEDVETSKAYTE, T.N.; TOMKUS, I.S.

Secondary dust component of radioactive contaminations in the
bottom atmospheric layer. Atom. energ. 15 no.4:339-341 O '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

ACCESSION NR: AP4031104

S/0236/64/000/001/0011/0020

AUTHOR: Luyanas, V. I.

TITLE: The use of natural H sup 3 and Be sup 7 for investigation
vertical motion in the atmosphere

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Trudy*, Seriya B, no. 1, 1964, 11-20

TOPIC TAGS: radioisotope, meteorological investigation, air dynamics, Be7, H3, P32, isotope ratio, absolute isotope concentration, stratospheric radioisotope content, tropospheric radioisotope content cosmic radiation, paleomagnetic study, Be10, paleoclimatic study, air mass age, air mass origin, cosmic radiation intensity

ABSTRACT: The use of radioisotopes produced by the action of cosmic rays was investigated in studies of the dynamics of air masses, especially for determining the age and origin of an air mass. Radioisotopes produced by the action of cosmic rays have a great vertical concentration gradient: at the geomagnetic latitude of 50 degrees the equilibrium concentration of tritium is 112000 atoms/gram of air at 16 km., 1300 atom/gm. at 8 km. and 7.7 atom/gm at sea level.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4031104

For Be^7 the concentrations at these altitudes are 2900, 218 and 2.2 atoms/gm. Dropping air masses from higher layers to the earth's surface cause an increase in the concentration of the individual isotopes in the ground surface layers of the atmosphere, but because of the mixing of the air masses the absolute isotope concentration cannot serve as the criterion for establishing the location of the origin of the air mass. However the ratio of the radioisotopes can be used as the criterion. Data on the distribution of the concentration of natural radioisotopes H^3 , Be^7 and P^{32} according to the altitude at latitude 50 degrees is tabulated. The ratio of H^3 and Be^7 in the stratosphere at 16 km. is about 39, in the upper troposphere at 8 km., about 6. On dropping air from the upper layers of the atmosphere to the earth's surface, the ratio of the concentration of the H^3 and Be^7 isotopes starts to increase. The age of the air mass can be evaluated from this increase. It is indicated that it is possible to use long life radioisotopes formed by the action of cosmic radiation (e.g., Be^{10}) for paleomagnetic and paleoclimatic investigations and for studying the intensity of cosmic radiation in the past.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4031104

"In conclusion the author expresses sincere appreciation to Dr. of Phys. Math. Sciences B. I. Sty*r for the series of valuable observations." Orig. art. has: 5 tables, 3 figures and 6 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i' geographii, Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR
(Institute of Geology and Geography, Academy of Sciences Lithuanian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 27May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA,NP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

L 3229-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ECC
ACCESSION NR: AT5023921

DIAAP GS/GW

UR/0000/65/000/000/0018/0027

AUTHOR: Luyanas, V. Yu.

TITLE: Estimate of the rate of formation of certain radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere 19 31
B+1

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii. Obninsk, 1964. Radio-aktivnyye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovaniye v meteorologii (Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use in meteorology); doklady konferentsii. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 18-27 44,55

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear meteorology, radioactive tracer, radioactive isotope, tritium, cosmic ray 12,44,55

ABSTRACT: Calculations used by various authorities to derive the probable rates of generation and concentrations of yet undiscovered, but undoubtedly existing, radioactive isotopes produced by cosmic rays are presented and evaluated. An attempt is made to define more accurately the mechanisms by which tritium is produced. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 1 figure, and 3 tables. [ER]

ASSOCIATION: none

Cord 1/2

L 3229-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023921

SUBMITTED: 28Apr65

NO REF SOV: 004

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 011

SUB CODE: ES, NP

ATD PRESS: 4101

LIPPMAA, E.; LUYGA, P. [Luiga, P.]

Nonuniformity of gas flow in preparative gas chromatography.
Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat.i tekhn.nauk 14 no.2:246-254
'65.

Loading factor and condensation in preparative gas chromatography. Ibid.:255-257 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut kibernetiki AN Estonskoy SSR. Submitted June 29, 1964.

LUYK, A.A.

Ordovician sediments in the Toluk Valley. Trudy Inst. geol. AN
Kir. SSR no.9:45-57 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Toluk Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

LUYK, A.A.; KONYUK, A.A.

Age and characteristics of the development of the Permian effusive
series in northern Kirghizia. Trudy Inst. geol. AN Kir. SSR no.9:59-68
'57. (MIRA 11:4)

(Kirghizistan--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Rocks, Igneous)

NAZAROVA, N.I.; LUYK, A.A.; YAKOVENKO, R.T.; LEBEDEVA, V.M.

Chemical and technological study of the coals of the Karakichi
deposit. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est. i tekhn. nauk 2 no.5:21-25
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Karakichi--Coal)

LUYK, A.A.

Recent lead deposits in the central Tien Shan. Geol. rud. mestorozh.
no.3:28-48 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov
Kirgizskoy SSR, Frunze.
(Akshiuryak Range--Lead ores)

SLIPCHENKO, P.S., glav. red.; KUCHERENKO, K.R., red.; FILONENKO, K.I., red.; LESNAYA, A.A., red.; ABYZOV, A.G., red.; BUDNIKOV, M.S., red.; VETROV, Yu.A., red.; GLADKIY, V.I., red.; GOLOSOV, V.A., red.; IZMAYLOV, V.G., red.; KANYUKA, N.S., red.; KAIFOV, E.A., red.; KLINDUKH, A.M., red.; KUSHNAREV, N.Ye., red.; LUYK, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; NEMENKO, L.A., red.; RYBAL'SKIY, V.I., red.; SITNIK, I.P., red.; FEDOSFENKO, N.M., red.; FILAKHTOV, A.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KHILOBOCHENKO, K.S., red.; VORONKOVA, L.V., red.; KIYANICHENKO, N.S., red.

[Construction industry: technology and mechanization of the construction industry; the economics and organization of construction] Stroitel'noe proizvodstvo: tekhnologiya i mekhanizatsiya stroitel'nogo proizvodstva; ekonomika i organizatsiya stroitel'stva. Kiev, Budivel'nyk, 1965. 180 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nogo proizvodstva. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nogo proizvodstva (for Luyk, Filakhtov).

LUYK, A. M.

LUYK, I. A., Ismanov; KALVENOV, V. A.; LUYK, A. A.

File Condition, 1st ed. USSR. 2 no. 8:37-38 Ag '57. (Date: 1957)
(Yaroslavl District--Textile industry)

LUYK, I.

New method for repairing building machinery. Stroitel' no.1:29
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Glavnyy inzh.laboratorii mekhanizatsii NIOMSP Akademii stroitel'-
stva i arkhitektury USSR.
(Building machinery---Maintenance and repair)

LUYK, Igor' Al'fredovich; SOSNOVSKAYA, G.I., red.; ZELENKOVA, Ye.Ye.,
~~tekhn. red.~~

[Basic principles of organizing the servicing and repair of
construction equipment] Osnovnye printsipy organizatsii obslu-
zhivaniia i remonta stroitel'nykh mashin. Kiev, Gosstroizdat,
USSR, 1962. 127 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Construction equipment—Maintenance and repair)

LUYK, I.A., inzh.

The mobility of self-propelled building machinery. Mekh. stroi.
18 no.12:18-21 D '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Building machinery)

POLYANSKIY, S.K., inzh.; BOLIYEV, Ch.B., inzh.; KOLMAKOV, V.M., inzh.;
LUIK, I.A., inzh.; LINETSKIY, G.I., inzh.; GORDEYEV, P.A.,
red.; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Album on the maintenance of the E-652 excavator] Al'bom
tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniia ekskavatora E-652. Moskva,
Gosstroizdat, 1963. 175 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i mekha-
nizatsii stroitel'nogo proizvodstva.
(Excavating machinery—Maintenance and repair)

BOLIYEV, Ch.B., inzh.; KOIMAKOV, V.M., inzh.; LINETSKIY, G.I.,
inzh.; LUYK, I.A., inzh.; MIRKIN, F.S., inzh.;
POLYANSKIY, S.K., inzh.; YUDINA, L.A., red.

[Album for the maintenance of the E-801 excavator] Al'bom
tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniia ekskavatora E-801. Mo-
skva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 213 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kiev. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii
i mekhanizatsii stroitel'nogo proizvodstva.

LUYK, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOLMAKOV, V.M., inzh.; RYSHKOVSKIY, V.N.,
inzh.; LINETSKIY, G.I., inzh.

Traveling repair shops. Mekh. stroi. 19 no.6:20-21 Je '62.
(MIRA 17:2)

KOLMAKOV, V.M., inzh.; BALIYEV, Ch.B., inzh.; LINETSKIY, G.I.,
inzh.; POLYANSKIY, S.K., inzh.; LUYK, I.A., inzh.;
ZHARDINOVSKIY, G.M., inzh.; PEREVALYUK, N.V., red.

[Album on the technical maintenance of the LAZ-690 motor
crane] Al'bom tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniia avtokrana
LAZ-690. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 110 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii
i mekhanizatsii stroitel'nogo proizvodstva.

KOLMAKOV, V.M., inzh.; BALIYEV, Ch.B., inzh.; LINETSKIY, G.I.,
inzh.; POLYANSKIY, S.K., inzh.; LUYK, I.A., inzh.;
ZHARDINOVSKIY, G.M., inzh.; LYTKINA, L.S., red.

[Album on the technical maintenance of the K-51 automobile
crane] Al'bom tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniia avtokrana K-51.
Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 119 p. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kiev. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i
mekhanizatsii stroitel'nogo proizvodstva.

KOLMAKOV, V.M., inzh.; BALIYEV, Ch.B., inzh.; LINETSKIY, G.I.,
inzh.; POLYANSKIY, S.K., inzh.; LUYK, I.A., inzh.;
ZHARDINOVSKIY, G.M., inzh.; PEREVALYUK, M.V., red.;
BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Album for the maintenance of the LAZ-690 motor crane]
Al'bom tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniia avtokrana LAZ-690.
Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 110 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Akademiya budivnytstva i arkhitektury URSR. Institut
organizatsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'nogo proizvodstva.

VAYNKOF, Ya.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; LUYK, I.A., ; BOLJYEV, I.B.,
inz.; KOIMAKOV, V.M., inzh.; LINETSKIY, G.I., inzh.;
MIRKIN, F.S., inzh.; POLYANSKIY, S.K., inzh.

[Album for the technical maintenance of the ZIF-55
compressor plant] Al'bom tekhnicheskogo obsluzhiva-
niia kompressornoj stantsii ZIF-55. Moskva, Stroi-
izdat, 1964. 120 p. (MIRA 18:1)

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inzh.; POLYANSKIY, S.K., inzh.; KOLMAKOV, V.M., inzh.;
LINETSKIY, G.I., inzh.

[Manual on the technical maintenance of the E-153-A excava-
tor] Al'bom tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniia ekskavatora
E-153-A. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 155 p. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nogo pro-
izvodstva.

VAYNKOF, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; LUYK, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk;
BOLIYEV, Ch.B., inzh.; ~~KOLMAKOV, V.M., inzh.~~; LINETSKIY,
G.I., inzh.; MIRKIN, S.F., inzh.; POLYANSKIY, S.K., inzh.;
RYSHKOVSKIY, V.N., inzh.

[Album for the maintenance of the D-144 motor grader] Al'bom
tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniia avtogreidera D-144. Moskva,
Stroiizdat, 1965. 79 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nogo pro-
izvodstva.

VAYNKOF, Ya.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; LUYK, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk;
BOLIYEV, Ch.B., inzh.; ZHARDINOVSKIY, G.M., inzh.;
KOIMAKOV, V.M., inzh.; LINETSKIY, G.I., inzh.; MIRKIN, F.S.,
inzh.; POLYANSKIY, S.K., inzh.; RYSHKOVSKIY, V.N., inzh.

[Album on the maintenance of the 4043 and 4045 motor loaders]
Al'bom tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniia avtopogruzchikov 4043 i
4045. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 78 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nogo proizvod-
stva.

VAYNKOF, Ya.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; LUYK, I.A.; BOLIYEV, Ch.B.,
inzh.; KOLMAKOV, V.M., inzh.; LINETSKIY, G.I., inzh.;
MIRKIN, F.S., inzh.; POLYANSKIY, S.K., inzh.;
RYSHKOVSKIY, V.N., inzh.

[Album for the technical maintenance of the K-124 truck
crane] Al'bom tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniia pnevmokoles-
nogo krana K-124. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 126 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nogo proizvod-
stva.

VAYNKOF, Ya.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; LUYK, I.A.; BOLIYEV, I.B.,
inzh.; KOLMAKOV, V.M., inzh.; LINETSKIY, G.I., inzh.;
MIRKIN, F.S., inzh.; POLYANSKIY, S.K., inzh.

[Album for the technical maintenance of the ZIF-55 compres-
sor station] Al'bom tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniia kompres-
sornoj stantsii ZIF-55. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 120 p.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Kiev. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nogo
proizvodstva.

LINETSKIY, G.I.; VAYNKOF, Ya.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIRKIN, F.S.;
~~LUYK, I.A.~~, kand. tekhn. nauk; BOLIYEV, Ch.B.; KOLMAKOV,
V.M.; POLYANSKIY, S.K.; RYSHKOVSKIY, V.N.; RYAZANTSEVA,
L.I., red.

[Album on the technical maintenance of the E-125² excavator]
Al'bom tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniia ekskavatora E-1252. Mo-
skva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 112 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kiev. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i
mekhanizatsii stroitel'nogo proizvodstva.

LICHTENBERG, J.; LIUZA, E.; MORAVEC, V.

Preliminary report on the experiences with enteral administration
of oxygen by Poupa's method. Cas. lek. cesk. 98 no.35:1089-1091
28 Aug 59

1. I. chirurg. klinika KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Pavrovsky.
(OXYGEN, ther.)

ROSENFELD, R.; ROSENFELDOVA, A.; LUZA, J.

The increased liberation of osteotropic radio-isotopes following administration of local anaesthetics. *Physiol. bohemoslov.* 11 no.3: 225-230 '62.

1. Institute of Physiology and Institute of Medical Physics, Medical Faculty, Palacky University, Olomouc.

(ANESTHETICS, LOCAL pharmacology)
(BONE AND BONES pharmacology)
(CALCIUM metabolism)

KUCERA, Leo; BUZA, Jiri

The effect of histamine on the regeneration of the leukocytes after leukopheresis. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. 7 no.4:523-529 '64.

1. Fyziologicky ustav Lekarske fakulty Palackeho University, Olomouc (prednosta: doc. MUDr. A. Kucera).

LUZA, V.

"Problem of the division of nuclei during the regeneration process of skeletal muscles in rabbits. In Russian."

p. 55 (Folia Biologica, Vol. 3, no. 1, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No.6 June 1958.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KUCERA, A., ~~STEIGLOVA, I.~~, LUZA, J.: Physiological Institute,
Medical Faculty, Palacky University (Fysiologicky Ustav Lek. Fak.
PU), Olomouc.

"Analysis of Inspiration Reflexes Caused by Mechanical Stimulation
in Pentothalic Apneic Pause."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p. 71

Abstract: Thiopentalum solubile is a hypnotic with a strong
initial effect and is used in surgery and obstetrics when muscle
relaxation is not required. An initial dose of 1.2 cc of a 5%
solution per kg of body weight causes apnoea. During this state
every mechanical excitation of the breast causes a breath intake
and expiration. Intravenous administration of thiopental to a
rabbit causes an expiration apneic pause. Imposed breathing
persists even when subcutaneous application of procaine is made.
The resection of nervus vagus does not stop the occurrence of
imposed breathing in an apneic pause. The origin of this reflex
action is discussed. 2 Western references. Submitted at the
"16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 29 Sep 65.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SVACINKA, J.; LUXA, J.; SVACINKOVA, B.; Institute of Aeronautical Medicine (Ustav Leteckeheho Zdravotnictvi), Prague.

"Physiological Effects of Extreme Values of Intrapulmonary Oxygen Overpressure. II. Dynamics of Excretion of 3-Methoxy-4 Hydroxymandelic Acid and 3-Methoxy-4 Hydroxyphenylacetic Acid in Urine."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb. 65, p 73

Abstract: Positive pressures of 0.04 to 0.2 kg/cm² were investigated. Increase of pressure by 33 mm Hg increases the amount of excreted acids only very little, while a pressure of 74 mm Hg increases this amount significantly. Experiments were conducted using flying personnel and mountain climbers. Changes of pressure seem to influence hormonal components of the responses of the organism. 3 Czech references. Submitted at the "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 27 Sep 65.

JEZO, Ivan, dr., inz., C.Sc.; LUZAK, Ivan, inz.

Aminolysis of saccharose. Pt.2. Chem zvesti 17 no.4:255-264 '63.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Chemicky ustav Slovenskej akademie
vied, Oddelenie chemie sacharidov, Bratislava, Mlynske nivy 37.

JEZO, Ivan, dr. inz., CSc.; LUZAK, Ivan, inz.

Aminolysis of saccharose. Pt. 3. Chem zvesti 17 no.12:
865-883 '63.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Chemicky ustav Slovenskej
akademie vied, Bratislava, Mlynske nivy 37.

L 1606-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024490

CZ/0043/64/000/011/0837/0851

AUTHOR: ³⁵Jezo, I. (Vezho, Y.) (Doctor, Engineer, Candidate of sciences) (Bratislava);
^{17B}Luzak, I. (Luzhak, Y.) (Engineer) (Bratislava)

TITLE: ^{44.5}Aminolysis of sucrose (V). Reaction of sucrose with aqueous solution of ethanolamine

SOURCE: Chemické zvesti, no. 11, 1964, 837-851

TOPIC TAGS: carbohydrate, aqueous solution, ethanol, amine, reaction mechanism

ABSTRACT: Aminolysis of sucrose by water solutions of ethanol-amine was conducted at elevated temperatures. In the reaction mixture the following were identified and isolated: ethylene-diamine, 1-ethyl piperazine, 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methyl-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrazine, 2-methyl-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrazine, 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methyl-2-imidazoline, 1,4-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-methyl-1,4-dihydropyrazine, and a substance with an empirical formula $C_{11}H_{21}N_3O_2$. The formation of these

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L 1606-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024490

18
substances is explained by a suggested reaction mechanism that applies at elevated temperatures. "We thank A. Puffler and O. Rau for the elementary analyses; R. Justh for the measurement of infrared spectra; A. Sedlak for determination of some physico-chemical constants of the examined materials. Z. Matrka participated in the experimental work." Orig. art. has: 5 formulas, 4 graphs, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Chemicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie chemie monosacharidov, Bratislava (Department of Chemistry of Monosaccharides, Institute of Chemistry, Slovak Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 15Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CC, GC

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 013

JPRS

Card 2/2 SP

L 31396-66

ACC NR: AP6021114

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/65/000/012/0000/0907

AUTHOR: Jozo, Ivan--Yezho, I. (Docent; Doctor; Engineer; Candidate of sciences; Bratislava); Luzak, Ivan--Luzhak, I. (Engineer; Bratislava)

ORG: Department for the Chemistry of Mono and Oligo-saccharides, Chemical Institute, SAV, Bratislava (Oddelenie chémie monosaccharidov a oligosaccharidov Chemického ústavu Slovenskej akadémie vied)

TITLE: Aminolysis of sucrose (VI). Reaction of sucrose with water solutions of beta-aminopropionitrile at elevated temperatures

SOURCE: Chemické zvesti, no. 12, 1965, 900-907

TOPIC TAGS: chemical reaction, amino, organic nitrile compound, carbohydrate

ABSTRACT: During the reaction of sucrose with beta-aminopropionitrile in water solution at elevated temperatures a mixture of heterocyclic compounds is formed; the authors isolated and identified the following: 2-methylpyrazine, 2,5-dimethylpyrazine, 2-methyl-1,4(?)-dihydropyrazine, 4(5)-methylimidazole, and 2-methyl-4-(beta-cyanoethyl)-1,4-dihydropyrazine. At the same time the beta-aminopropionitrile is transformed to bis(2-cyanoethyl) amine. The reaction mechanisms explaining the formation of the compounds mentioned is discussed. The authors thank A. Pufflerov and O.

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L 31396-66

ACC NR: AP6021114

Jurikov for the elementary analysis, A. Sedlak for determining several physico-chemical constants of the examined substances. Z. Martka and P. Gregor participated in the experimental work. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 22Feb65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001
SOV REF: 001

Card 2/2 CC

L 31333-66

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/65/000/012/0908/0917

ACC NR: AP6021115

AUTHOR: Jozo, Ivan--Yezho, I. (Docent; Doctor; Engineer; Candidate of sciences; Bratislava); Luzak, Ivan--Luzhak, I. (Engineer; Bratislava) 28
3

ORG: Department for the Chemistry of Mono and Oligo-saccharides, Chemical Institute, SAV, Bratislava (Oddelenie chemie monosacharidov a oligosacharidov Chemického ustavu Slovenskej akademie vied)

TITLE: Aminoanalysis of sucrose (VII). Reaction of sucrose with water solutions of dimethylamine at elevated temperatures

SOURCE: Chemické zvesti, no. 12, 1965, 908-917

TOPIC TAGS: carbohydrate, chemical reaction, reaction temperature, dimethylamine, dicarboxylic acid, organic amide, propane, ethane, ethanol

ABSTRACT: The following substances were isolated by the authors from the reaction mixture of sucrose and dimethylamine at elevated temperatures: trimethylamine, dimethylethylamine; 2-dimethylamino-ethanol, 1,2-bis(dimethylamino) propane, 1,1,2-tris(dimethylamino) ethane; N-dimethylacetamide, N-dimethylglycol amide, N,N'-tetramethylglycinamide, and the bismethylamide of the cis(?)-tetrahydrofuran-2,5-dicarboxylic acid. The mechanism of the reaction is discussed. The authors thank A. Pufflerov and O. Jurikov for the elementary analysis, R. Justhov for remeasuring the infrared spectrum and A. Sedlak for determining several physico-chemical constants of the examined substances. P. Gregor participated in the experimental part. Orig. art. has:

2 tables. JPRS

SUB CODE: 07 / SUM DATE: 22Feb65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 023

SOV REF: 002

Card 1/1 2.2

LUZAN, A. F.

27884. Luzan, A. F. Analiz raboty uzbekistanskogo respublikanskogo gosspitalya dlya lecheniya invalidov otechestvennoy voyny za 1946 i 1947 gg. Trudy pervoy Nauch. MezhrEsp. Konf-tsii po lecheniyu invalidov Otechestv. voyny v Sred. Azii, Tashkent, 1949, s. 25-32

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1949

Luza, A.F.

✓ The deformation of metals on measuring the potential.
N. P. Pedot'ev, N. P. Gausin, and A. P. Luza. *Trudy*
Leningrad. Tekhnol. Inst. im. Leninskogo 13:28-9 (1956).
Preliminary expts. indicated that the deformation of Al,
Cu, and Ni electrodes in a 1% Na₂SO₄ soln. taking place on
varying the potential, were connected with but not entirely
explained by electrocapillary phenomena. B. M. Egan.

VAN

LUZAN, I. E.

V-8

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Reproduction.

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 8936

Author : I. E. Luzan

Inst :

Title : The Influence of Bromine on the Reproductive System of Female Rats.

Orig Pub : Probl. endokrinol. i gormonoterapii, 1955, No 6, 67-71

Abstract : Prior to injection of NaBr the character and rhythm of the sexual cycle of rats was determined by vaginal smears. NaBr was injected subcutaneously daily in doses of 30 mg/100 g. Prolonged injection of NaBr (up to 2-2½ months) considerably lengthened the period of heat and shortened the resting period. Histological study of the sexual apparatus of ovariectomized rats, in which the sexual cycle was preserved through the prolonged effect of NaBr, showed that degenerative atrophic processes, typical for castrated animals, developed in the uterus and tubes, but the

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LUZAN, L.Ye. (Khar'kov)

Effect of bromine on the genital system in female rats. Probl.
endok. i gorm. 1 no.6:67-71 N-D '55. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii (zav. - prof.B.V.Aleshin) Khar'kovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta (dir. dotsent I.F.Kononenko).

(ESTRUS CYCLE, effect of drugs on,
sodium bromide, in rats)

(BROMIDES, effects,
on estrus cycle in rats)

85814

S/081/60/000/019/002/012
A006/A001

18.7400

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 19, p. 338, # 78027

AUTHORS:

Fedot'yev, N. P., Vyacheslavov, P. M., Luzan, M. D.

TITLE:

Electrochemical Deposition of High-Hardness Silver Coatings

PERIODICAL:

Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta im. Lensovet, 1959, No. 53, pp. 54-63

TEXT:

The effect of admixtures, such as $K_2Ni(CN)_4$ and $K_3Co(CN)_6$, and of current pulsation on the hardness and wear resistance of Ag coatings was studied on an electrolyte of the following composition (in g/l): Ag_{met} 26, KCN_{free} 20, K_2CO_3 30 at $T = 20 \pm 0.5^\circ C$. At $D_{cath} = 0.2 - 0.3 \text{ amp/dm}^2$ an increase in Ni concentration from 0.5 to 14 g/l causes higher microhardness of the deposit, raising from 90 to 120 kg/mm^2 ; this is explained by the formation of a solid Ag/Ni solution. At $D_{cath} = 0.5 - 1.5 \text{ amp/dm}^2$, microhardness begins to decrease which is explained by the joint discharge of hydrogen ions; as a result a loose deposit with a reduced hardness is formed. A decrease in the Ag concentration in the electrolyte at $D_{cath} = 1 \text{ amp/dm}^2$ entails a reduction in hardness of the deposit. This is connected with the drop of current efficiency and the formation

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85811
S/081/60/000/019/002/012
A006/A001

Electrochemical Deposition of High-Hardness Silver Coatings

of a loose deposit. At a thickness of the deposit of $< 50\mu$, hardness decreases due to the coarsening of the crystal size. A higher KCN content raised from 5 to 100 g/l or K_2CO_3 from 10 to 100 g/l, causes a slight decrease in the hardness of Ag coatings. When 0.2 - 0.8 g/l Co is added to the electrolyte, the same regularities are observed as by the addition of Ni. However, Co does not enter the deposit and its effect is explained by adsorption on the electrode surface of stable $Co(CN)_6^{3-}$ complexes, which causes a reduced size of the deposit grains. Investigations with pulsating current showed that the latter raises microhardness by 15 - 20%. It is established that Ni admixtures shift the polarization curve toward the side of more negative values by 0.01 v and admixtures of Co by 0.4 v. All the curves have inflection points at $D_{cath} = 1.1 - 1.2 \text{ amp/dm}^2$, which corresponds to the onset of hydrogen separation. The following composition of silver-plating electrolyte is recommended (in g/l): Ag 26 - 30; Co 0.8 - 1 (or Ni 0.4 - 0.5), KCN, free 15 - 25; K_2CO_3 20 - 40; $D_{cath} = 0.8 - 1 \text{ amp/dm}^2$; $D_{anode} = 0.4 - 0.5 \text{ amp/dm}^2$, temperature $18 - 25^\circ C$, current efficiency on the cathode = 95%. In this case the microhardness of Ag coatings is 1.4 - 1.5 times higher than that produced from an electrolyte without Ni or Co admixtures. R. Bek.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

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